(e) whether it is a fact that the Government are facing difficulties for non-allotment of Chambers to Central Government panel Advocate in Delhi High Court; and if so, what steps Government intends to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Lok Adalats

630. SHRI JERLIE E. TARIANG: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases settled by the Lok Adalats in the country since their inception; and

(b) the total amount spent in holding these Lok Adalats in different parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): According to the information furnished by the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes,

(a) about 393325 cases were settled by the Lok Adalats.

(b) The Lok Adalats are overseen and monitored by the State Legal Aid and Advice Boards. Their expenses are ordinarily met by the State Board, and except occasional financial assistance extended by the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes for boosting up the activity no funds are spent by the Committee for this purpose.

Price of levy cement

631. SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the norms adopted by Government for fixing the prices and levy quota for cement; and

(b) what is the percentage of levy quota from the year 1983-84 to 1986-87?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) After the partial decontrol of cement with effect from 28-2-82, the prices of levy cement were fixed, on the basis of detailed study conducted by Committee on Development of Cement Industry and were based on principle of "long run marginal cost" of cement production i.e., normative cost of cement production of a new cement factory set up on a green field site. The recommendations were marginally modified by Government. Subsequent revisions in the price of levy cement are made from time to time to neutralise the cost of production due to increase in the price of coal, freight on transport of coal, wages of cement workers etc. A uniform price is fixed on F.C.R. basis for the entire country.

Initially (after introduction of partial decontrol of cement 28.2.82), the levy quota was fixed in relation to the installed capacity with the intention of encouraging the cement factories to produce more. Certain relief in the computation of levy quota, on the basis of installed capacity, was also allowed on account of power cuts, mechanical break-down etc. Subsequently, the practice of linking levy supplies to installed capacities was dispensed with and was related to actual production with effect from 4-6-85 to encourage maximisation of production. With effect from 15-12-86, levy quota of all cement units has been reduced by 10 per cent to partially compensate the industry for increase in the production cost as also to make available more cement for being sold in the open market.

(b) The percentage of levy quota from the year 1983-84 to 1986-87 has been as under:—

Period	Units in Commercial production on 1-1-82	New units which have commenced production after 1-1-82 and cement units declared sick
1983-84	66 6% of installed capacity	50% of installed capacity
1984-85	66.6% of installed capacity	50% of installed capacity.
1-4-84 to 17-7-84		
18-7-84 to 31-3-85	65% of installed capacity	45% of installed capacity.
1985-86	65% of installed capacity	45% of installed capacity
1-4-85 to 3-6-85		
4-6-85 to 31-3-86	60% of actual production	40% of actual production
1986-87		
1-4-86 to 14-12-86	60% of actual production	40% of actual production.
15-12-86 and onwards	50% of actual production.	30% of actual production.

Shifting of office of Salt Commissioner

632. SHRI VITHALBHAI MOTIRAM PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 60 per cent of Salt is produced in Gujarat;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the office of the Salt Commissioner is situated in Jaipur in Rajasthan;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is a demand to shift the office of the Salt Commissioner at salt producing Centre in Gujarat; and

(d) what are the reasons for not shifting the office of the Salt Commissioner to Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The office of the Salt Commissioner was earlier located in Delhi and was shifted to Jaipur in 1958 as per Government Policy to remove congestion in the capital. The Salt Commissioner has, apart from assisting the salt producers, to play a very important role in the distribution of salt, including iodised salt, to different parts of the country. For this